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# The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.00 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
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### SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT.

They say of Sir Humphrey Gilbert that, sailing the western sea,
The sailors had fears of a tempest, but never a fear had he;
"For God is as near by sea as by land," he said with sturdy cheer,
And home through the dark to England he bade the helmsman steer.

The two ships plowed the waters, and the heavy night grew black,
The clouds came over the quiet stars and hid them with their rack;
And through the storm and the darkness each ship for the other's light
Watched eagerly, but Sir Humphrey went home to God that night.

And whenever a sudden flurry drives my boat before the blast,
I think of that stout old sailor and know, with the sky o'ercast,
That God is as near by sea as by land; and how can I feel dismay
When into His hand my will is given, and for Him I go or stay!
—Lewis Worthington Smith, in Youth's Companion.

## STRANGE ADVENTURES OF A POET.

How He had the Romance Taken Out of Him.

Narcissus Brown was a most estimable young man of studious habits. His father, a tradesman, had taken pride in giving him a liberal education. At the age of 19 years, therefore, Narcissus had finished his education and had become a philosopher.

But youth is fickle. An ardent imagination and restless instincts worked their way, and three months later Narcissus became a poet.

"Father," said he, one day, "I feel within me the poetic instinct. I am a poet!"

"Very well, my son," said the paternal Brown, "be a poet if you will. So much the better, too," he added, with proud fondness, "because it will vex Green, the grocer. His son is a writer, but he only writes prose."

So Narcissus became a poet. Every day he wandered off to the little villages near his native city, and there communed with nature. The dusty trees which lined the roadside moved him to poetry, and even the windmills stirred his soul.

"Ah," he would sentimentally say, "how romantic they look! See the white sails glinting in the sun like those of a fair galleon gliding over the waves to some far-off shore."

The sea! He had never thought of the sea before. The idea suddenly flashed across his brain.

"Ah," he mused, "the sea! That is the bright, blue, boundless ocean! That is the place for a poet. What is there poetic in this humdrum life ashore? On the ocean man struggles with nature; he combats the elements; he defies the storm. I shall go to sea."

He returned to the paternal shop and declared his intention. But his father only yielded after much persuasion. At last he consented and made up a package of fancy dry goods which he thought would sell well at the colonies. To this he added a purse, some tears and his blessing, and Narcissus started for the nearest seaport.

There he repaired to the house of a cousin, a resident of the place; he stated his intention and asked for advice. The cousin was well acquainted with the captain of a brig which was about to sail for Martinique, and secured him a passage aboard of her.

Narcissus experienced a slight shock when he heard the name of the vessel.

"If it were only a little more poetical!" he thought. The Undine, or the Mermaid, or something like that. But the Sarah Ann!" And he asked the captain's name. When told it was Smith, he almost fainted. He was to sail aboard of the brig Sarah Ann, Smith, master. He would have willingly given a larger sum if the captain had had a nautical name.

However, there was no help for it—his passage money was paid. So the next day, accompanied by his cousin, he took a boat and went on board the Sarah Ann, to see what she looked like. On the way out the water was very rough, the boat was small, and Narcissus at once hoped and feared some accident—something romantic. But he only got seasick.

When he reached the deck he cast an eager glance around upon the hardy sons of the sea. Most of them were swabbing the deck after getting in cargo, and there were several engaged in washing and hanging out shirts upon the rigging to dry. With an exclamation of disgust, Narcissus turned away.

"They only need flatirons to be washerwomen," said he.

However, he descended to the captain's cabin. That individual was talking to a stout, thick set man, and signed to Narcissus and his cousin to seat themselves. They did so, and Narcissus immediately began to inspect the cabin. To his disgust he found it was a prosaic little room, with a carpet, chairs, table and pictures on the walls—exactly like a room on shore. Narcissus sighed and turned his eyes upon the captain. His ideal of the man who was to brave the elements and command a turbulent crew was as follows: A mariner of giant frame—at least six feet; a massive head; fierce eyes; a voice of awe-inspiring qualities. He looked at Captain Smith and saw that he was a short, thin man about 40 years of age; he was extremely polite in his manners; he wore a wig, and he took snuff. It is impossible to describe the revulsion of feeling that swept over Narcissus when he beheld this insignificant personage.

The individual who was talking to the captain was, as we have said, stoutly built; he was a jolly-looking fellow, and was deeply interested in trying to beat down the rate of passage.

"Come now, captain," said he, "can't you put it a little lower?"

"I have only one price," replied the captain.

Narcissus thought of the paternal shop and shuddered.

"Well," said the stout man, after much debate, "what must be must be. One condition, however: my boxes must have air, and dampness will injure them. You know what they contain. So I want you to promise me that they shall not be put in the hold."

"All right," said the captain; "they shall be placed on the orlop deck."

"And I can examine them whenever I like?"

"Whenever you like."

"Well, here's your money," said the stout man, and he placed the sum upon the table, saluted and left.

"Who's that fellow?" asked the cousin.

"Oh, it's a poor showman. He's going to the colonies with a lot of wax figures, to exhibit them."

"Wax figures! Why, they'll all melt if you leave them on the orlop deck, won't they?"

"Well, that's his business," replied the worthy captain, good-naturedly. Then, turning to Narcissus, he said: "Well, sir, I am pleased to meet you. I shall make your voyage as agreeable as possible. You will be very comfortable—just exactly the same as if you were on land."

Narcissus left the Sarah Ann and did not reappear until the hour of sailing, such was his disgust at the unromantic character of vessel, master and crew.

When he went to the pier to engage a boat to take him out to the brig, he met the stout man whom he had seen in the captain's cabin. This individual proposed that they should hire a boat jointly to transport themselves and baggage to the brig, and Narcissus consented. He bade farewell to his cousin and tumbled into the boat. The stout man followed him.

"Have you ever been to sea, sir?" he asked.

"No," replied Narcissus; "and you?"

"Never, sir; this is the first time. I am going to the colonies to exhibit my wax figures."

"What do they represent?" asked Narcissus, mechanically.

"That," said he, pointing to one—they were long, narrow boxes, about six by three—"that contains a magnificent figure of the Emperor Napoleon; that, a figure of his holiness the Pope; that, an Albino," and he went through the list.

"Well what do you bother me with it for?" demanded Narcissus, glad to find someone to vent his ill-humor upon.

"I only told you because you asked me, sir," replied the man, submissively.

"Well, shut up, will you!" replied the gentle Narcissus; "you talk too much!"

The stout man's eyes snapped angrily, but he said nothing.

They reached the vessel's side, and with unheard of precautions the showman had his boxes put aboard. He made the sailors almost expire with laughter at the gingerly way in which he climbed the ladder, and his calling the masts "the poles" furnished them fresh food for merriment.

At 5 o'clock in the evening the Sarah Ann weighed anchor and set out on her voyage. Narcissus remained on deck watching the sun set, and thus, as he expressed it, "relighting the torch of poesy in his soul." But he hadn't been there long before he became extremely seasick, and two grinning tars took him below.

Narcissus did not sleep. As he tossed restlessly upon his pillow he invoked the muses.

"O muses mine!" quoth he, "pity me, and send us something romantic—a tempest, a shipwreck—anything. I have quitted the realms of pins, needles and tape, and abandoned myself to the caprice of the waves, only that my life may become exciting. Pity me then, ye gods! Blow, old Boreas, blow! Lash thy wave, O Neptune!"

It is doubtful whether either the muses or the gods heard him, but it is certain that something very singular took place almost upon the heels of his prayer.

The brig was not provided with staterooms for passengers, so the apartment occupied by Narcissus consisted only of an old sail draped around the place 'tween decks where his hammock was swung. This canvas he could see over, and this is what took place. The feeble glimmer of a ship's lantern served to illumine the place without, and its rays fell upon the showman's boxes, which were lashed up against the vessel's side. Emerging from the darkness Narcissus saw the figure of the burly showman.

"The base hind!" thought he, "always anxious for his business. Here he is examining his figures when he might be watching the stars in yon azure vault——"

Narcissus paused in his poetical flight. His eyes opened widely; he almost ceased to breathe. For the showman, after carefully glancing around him, had opened one of the boxes, and a man stepped out. The newcomer exchanged a whispered word with the showman, and began to shake his numb and rigid limbs.

"This is indeed romantic," muttered Narcissus. But he felt a cold sensation creeping up his back.

The showman continued his task of opening the boxes. One by one the wax figures stepped forth, shook themselves and felt their joints. When the last box was opened, there were six of them, besides the showman. Each man drew out pistols and knives, looked to the locks, and replaced the weapons in convenient positions.

"Well," thought Narcissus, "that is the most wicked-looking gang of cut-throats I ever set eyes on. This is altogether too romantic. I wish I was home."

But his thoughts were interrupted by the sound of the showman's voice:

"All ready," said he, in a hoarse whisper.

"All ready," was the whispered reply.

"Then, here we go!"

With cat-like tread they stole away in the darkness.

Narcissus would have called out; his tongue clove to the roof of his mouth. He would have risen; his head seemed glued to his pillow. A cold perspiration broke out upon him. He had realized the fact that the showman and his comrades were pirates.

The minutes passed on. They seemed hours to him. Then he heard an outcry; the trampling of feet on the deck over his head; the short bark of pistols, muttered curses, groans; then there was a wild yell of triumph; the sound of conversation; then he heard at intervals the sound of heavy bodies dropping into the water—"Splash! Splash! Splash!"

It was altogether too romantic. Narcissus fainted away.

When he came to his senses he had experienced a complete revulsion of feeling. The ocean to him was distasteful. He was enamored of green fields and babbling brooks. He would have exchanged the Atlantic ocean for the smallest brook that ever ran. His fevered fancy carried him to the meadows around his native city; he thought of the flowers there; of the smiling grain and——

"Boom!"

What was that? It sounded like a cannon shot.

There was a crackling sound. The side of the vessel seemed to be bursting in. The planks and splinters flew, and from the midst there emerged a round shot—a jolly, pudgy round-shot, which came wildly skipping along the deck toward him. As it neared him it made a final bound, and imbedded itself in the wood right over his head.

Again Narcissus lost his senses. He liked romance, but he was getting too much of it at one time.

When Narcissus recovered consciousness he found himself lying upon the deck of the brig. There were irons upon his hands, irons upon his feet. On either side of him squatted a swarthy sailor, each with a cutlass, and each watching him with the most flattering attention.

Narcissus turned his head. Behind him lay his friend, the showman, in the same predicament as himself. Ranged in symmetrical rows lay the comrades of the showman, all ironed and guarded. Lying near the brig was a large man-of-war with the Spanish flag flying.

"Sir," said Narcissus, addressing the showman, "can you tell me what all this means?"

"Hallo!" was the reply, "why there's the little landlubber. I'd forgot you completely. Certainly; I'll take great pleasure in telling you all about it. Do you see the yards of that ship?"

"What are the yards?" asked Narcissus, gravely.

"Ha! ha! Well, you see those poles that run across the masts?"

"Yes."

"Do you see a man astride of one of them at the end?"

"Yes."

"Do you know what he is doing?"

"No."

"He's fixing a rope."

"A rope! What for?"

"To hang us."

"To ha—to hang us! To hang you, you mean."

"No—us."

"Why—why—what do you mean? You are a pirate; I am a poet. My name is Brown—Narcissus Brown; and I live——"

"Oh, well, tell them so, then. There's an officer."

Assuming an air of dignity tempered with submission, Narcissus addressed the officer, detailing the story of how he came to be aboard the brig. The officer interrupted him curtly in Spanish, by giving an order to one of the sailors.

"Well," said the showman, "do you know what he said?"

"No."

"He said, 'Gag that cur.'"

"Then he didn't understand what I said?"

"Not a word. Neither he nor any of the others speak anything but Spanish."

"But you speak their language?"

"Fluently."

"Well, then, tell him, you, that——"

"My dear boy, do you remember when we came out in the boat together? You told me I talked too much. Now I will be silent. Really, you should have been more civil. But then you are going to be hanged in ten minutes, and it will teach you manners."

Narcissus was about to reply, but at that moment the sailor had prepared the gag, and his mouth was stopped.

"It's no more than right," continued the showman, "that you should know why you're going to be hanged, so I'll tell you. I've been a pirate for 20 years and never been unlucky. This is my first mishap—I'm afraid, though, it'll be my last. Well, about six months ago, I boarded a Spanish merchantman from Peru, and, of course, I had to make all the crew walk the plank. Unfortunately, a ring that the captain had took my fancy, and I've worn it ever since. Well, this meddlesome fellow boarded me yesterday, and I would have got off unsuspected had it not been for the cursed ring. The captain of the merchantman had been a friend of this officer, who had given it to him. His suspicions being excited, he examined the ship's papers, and thus found out my last little game. That, though, you know all about. So he's going to hang us all. I would have been sorrier for you, my boy, if you had been a little more civil."

It was morally and physically impossible for Narcissus to reply; he was therefore silent.

The doomed men were taken aboard of the man-of-war. One by one the pirates were slowly strangled at the yard's end. There remained only Narcissus and the showman.

"After you," said the latter, with a fiendish grin. "You are younger than I am."

The noose was placed around Narcissus' neck. Stalwart arms swung him up to the yard. As he drew up his writhing limbs in his death agony, the showman turned away his face.

"Well, it was his own fault," he muttered, "but I'm half sorry for him."

A few moments passed, and the two men were again together—but not in this world.

Eighty thousand elephants are required annually to supply the world with ivory, and most of them come from South Africa.

## LABOR IS INTERESTED.

### VITAL ASPECT OF THE PORTO RICO QUESTION.

**How Wage Earners Would Relish Action Which Subjected Them to the Competition of Vast Numbers of Half-Dressed Vagabonds—Real Factors of Problem.**

Although occupying in the columns of the Congressional Record scarcely more than one-tenth of the space commonly taken up the statesmen desirous of disseminating their views through the medium of the Government printing office, the speech of Congressman Grosvenor, of Ohio, on the Porto Rican question, delivered in the National House of Representatives on the 28th of February, 1900, is among the most important of all the speeches made on this subject in either branch of Congress—more important than all the rest of the speeches put together, we had almost said. The strength of Mr. Grosvenor's presentment of the real factors of the Porto Rican problem lies in its brevity, its directness, its simplicity of statement, and above all its truth—solid, vital truth.

"Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird," began Mr. Grosvenor, aptly taking from Holy Writ a quotation that should put to shame a considerable number of Republican speakers and writers who have deliberately walked into the net spread out in plain sight before their open eyes and have been awkwardly flopping around in it now some two months. It was a net spread by the enemies of American liberty and American labor; a net spread by prototypes of those who in 1860 forced upon the country the dangerous issue of introducing human slavery into the Territories on the principle that "the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States;" a net spread by free traders with the design of advancing their favorite dogma of cheapening American labor and American manhood; a net spread to embarrass and defeat the Republican party at the polls this year.

It is strange indeed that in the minds of those Republican writers and speakers who enlarge upon the cruelty of the fifteen per cent. tariff proposition and who discourse so eloquently upon what they designate the right of the people of all our new possessions to instantly enter upon the enjoyment of all the rights enjoyed by the people of the States of the Union the real purpose of the net spread in their plain sight had not been more apparent; strange that they should not see, what Mr. Grosvenor so forcibly points out, "that behind it all is simply the stalking of the Democratic purpose, manifested at the very outset, to drive the Republicans of this country into a position where they could destroy them at the polls."

The telling points which bristle in the speech of Mr. Grosvenor may thus be briefly stated:

1. The question whether "the Constitution followed the flag" into Porto Rico, and if into Porto Rico then of necessity into the Philippines, for you cannot separate the two propositions.

2. If the affirmative of these propositions be true, the cheap, degraded labor of the Sulus, the Tagals, the Filipinos and the horde of Asiatics which we took unto ourselves when we took the Philippine Islands will come into competition with American labor in our mines and mills, for you cannot legally prevent a full-fledged American citizen from offering his labor where he will and at what price he will.

3. That the entire volume of Porto Rican sugar and tobacco now awaiting transport to the American market has long since passed out of the hands of the native producers and into the hands of trusts and speculators who alone would profit by the removal of all tariffs on these commodities.

"That is all there is of it," says Congressman Grosvenor; "and in order to bring that about the whole Democratic party of the United States, and all their coagitators and co-operators have launched their boat in support of a principle that will bring to the labor sections of the United States millions upon millions of half-dressed vagabonds to cut down the price of wages." Truly and well it is urged by Mr. Grosvenor that if the question had stood alone, and had not carried with it a much bigger, broader and more portentous question, nobody would have been seriously or permanently disgruntled if absolute free trade had been granted to Porto Rico, and the people of that island would have been granted, without much opposition, the boon of unrestricted commercial intercourse through legislative enactment by a Republican Congress; but not, mark you, in pursuance of the false and dangerous doctrine that "the Constitution follows the flag."

It was in the interest of American labor that Mr. Grosvenor made his powerful speech of February 28. No one has yet answered that speech; no one has yet shown, and no one can show, how the Republican party could have squared itself with the labor interests of the United States if it had walked into the Bourbon free trade net so artfully spread for the purposes of the campaign of 1900.

### Will Not Be Fooled Again.

### Alas and Alas!

That considerable portion of the money power, the deposits of the New York savings banks, grew to the extent of about thirty millions last year. Thus, in the mournful language of the Bryanite economists, do the poor grow poorer.—New York Sun.

## MARK THE PREDICTION.

**Free Traders Will Accept Bryanism With Its Heresies and Humbugs.**

The Philadelphia Record is one among the few Democratic newspapers which indulge in the vain delusion that it is yet possible to prevent the nomination of Mr. Bryan as the Democratic Presidential candidate this year. Reviewing the platform just adopted by the Nebraska Democracy in State convention—a platform which undoubtedly was submitted to and approved by Mr. Bryan prior to its adoption—the Record says:

"The Democrats have before them an opportunity and a problem which require a statesman of high ability and courage, capable of leading the Government in constitutional paths. By his Populist platform and his speech menacing the people with a new greenback agitation just when the specter of free silver has been laid Mr. Bryan has shown even to his most zealous adherents in the past that he is not the man for the hour. No matter how sound may be his views upon the great issue which a Republican administration and a Republican Congress are forcing upon the nation; his identification with the worst monetary heresies and humbugs, including greenbackery, has inspired a distrust of him which cannot be overcome in the pivotal States that will decide the contest."

And yet William Jennings Bryan will be the Democratic nominee at Kansas City next July; nothing is surer than that. Will the Philadelphia Record refuse to support him in the campaign? Probably not. Its hatred of Republican doctrines and policies is too strong for that. Rather than abate one jot of its unreasoning hostility to what it calls "the pernicious policy of protection" the Record will most likely accept Bryanism and all that that implies. So will all the rest of the Democratic free trade press of the United States. Mark the prediction.

### Only Stoolpigeons.

The most significant statement of the trust question in relation to the Porto Ricau Tariff bill was made by Congressman Cannon, of Illinois, on the floor of the House. He charged that both the tobacco and sugar stored in Porto Rico are owned by the sugar and tobacco trusts. They have put forward some natives as stoolpigeons to beg for free trade, so that, while the Democrats cried out against the trusts, they would be voting for them.

In other words, while the Democrats are shouting out at the tops of their voices for free trade with Porto Rico they are but acting directly in the interests of the tobacco and sugar trusts, who hope and pray for such free trade since they own the sugar and tobacco that have been stored up in Porto Rican warehouses. There is something for all intelligent men to ponder over, and Mr. Bryan would do well to give it more than a passing glance. The Democratic party, which, by the way, sheltered and honored the greatest trust maker of the age, ex-Governor Roswell P. Flower, of New York, acting as the stoolpigeon of the abominated sugar and tobacco trusts! Shades of Thomas Jefferson! —Youngstown (Ohio) Telegram.

### A Party Without an Issue.

The Democrats are giving themselves a great deal of unnecessary uneasiness over the alleged Republican differences as to a tariff for Porto Rico. The Republican party thinks for itself, and usually to some purpose and with the result of settling fairly and satisfactorily the great questions with which it has to deal. When it gets through with Porto Rico this people of that island will have no reason to complain. The Democratic party, which never yet enacted a piece of constructive legislation, is occupying the usual position of fault finder and growler in general, with not a practical idea to suggest.—Troy (N. Y.) Times.

### Why the Heathen Rage.

During the first three years of McKinley's administration our exports over imports were nearly one billion and a half. Moreover, the natural result is that our markets are not glutted and everybody can get work. This state of things is owing to protection. Therefore do the heathen rage and mere theorizers imagine vain things.

### Of Course They Will.

A Scotch linen manufacturer writes to this country that linen yarns have advanced fifty per cent., coal 200 per cent. and bleaching and wages fifteen per cent. And yet when linens are advanced about thirty-three per cent., some of the Democratic papers will be charging it up to the trusts or protection.—Hamilton (Mo.) Hamiltonian.

## PROFITING BY A PEST.

**Australia Sells For Food the Rabbits She Cannot Exterminate.**

Everybody has heard of the extraordinary ravages of the European rabbits that were introduced into Australia years ago. The animals were imported so that the British subjects who had removed to the antipodes might enjoy the sport of rabit hunting. They had more sport than they bargained for and the whole country regrets the days the little animal was introduced to Australian scenes. There are many millions of them now and the little nibblers eat the grass, destroy fields, orchards and gardens and are the great nuisance of the country. The rewards offered by the various colonies for some sure way of destroying the pest would make the fortune of the man who should discover the process. Today, however, the Australians appear to be a little more resigned under the infliction. The idea occurred to them, a while ago, that they might utilize the animal on a large scale as a commercial commodity. So they set to work to kill rabbits by the thousands, can the meat and send it to Europe in cold storage. Australian canned rabbit sells at a cheap price in the British markets and is beginning to be largely consumed by those who cannot afford very often to indulge in prime beef. Australia has found a new industry and who knows but some day, the rabbit may come to be regarded as one of the great resources of the continent?—New York Sun.

## WEPENER IS RELIEVED.

### The Boers Raised the Siege and Retired Northward.

### ALSO EVACUATED DEWETSDORP

**The Result of General Roberts's Extensive Operations—Efforts of General French to Intercept the Retreating Boer Army—Mafeking is Hard Pressed and on Short Rations—News From Pretoria.**

LONDON (By Cable).—General Roberts's extended movement for the clearance of his eastern flank has been directed from Bloemfontein over a front seventy miles long, from Karee Siding to Wepener. The principal changes effected were the relief of Wepener and the occupation of Dewetsdorp by General Chermside's division without opposition. General French made a close approach to the Thaba Nchu road, but was not in time to close it.

The War Office has issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Wednesday:

"The enemy retired from in front of Wepener last night, and this morning fled northeastward along the Ladybrand Road. "Their number was between 4000 and 5000."

"The relief of Colonel Dalgety's force was accompanied by General Brabant.

The Times has the following from a special correspondent, dated Mafeking, Basutoland:

"I rode from Jammersburg here, skirting Wepener, and met General Brabant's advance guard four miles south of Wepener. They report three successful fights, Saturday, Sunday and Tuesday, with twenty-two casualties.

"The siege was raised and 5000 of the enemy retired along the Ladybrand Road within our sight and unpursued. Colonel Dalgety's casualties were thirty-three killed and 132 wounded."

Earlier in the day the War Office received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pole-Carew's division reached Roodekop yesterday evening without suffering any casualties. Pole-Carew's advance was covered by cavalry and horse artillery, which drove back the enemy with heavy loss. Several of their dead were left on the ground.

"The mounted men halted for the night at Grootfontein and at 7.30 this morning were crossing the Modder River at Valsbank, in accordance with my instructions to French to endeavor to place himself astride the enemy's line of retreat.

"French's arrival near the Modder evidently, however, alarmed the Boers, for they evacuated their strong position near Dewetsdorp during the night and it was occupied by Chermside's division at 8.30 this morning.

"The mounted infantry under Ian Hamilton drove off the enemy from all the kopjes in the neighborhood of the waterworks. There were no casualties on our side. The Highland Brigade marched twenty-four miles yesterday to the support of Hamilton and halted for the night at Klip Kraal, four miles short of Sanna's Post."

In a dispatch to the War Office Lord Roberts reports the following casualties before the occupation of Dewetsdorp: Officers, killed, two; wounded, three. Men, wounded, twenty-two.

Further reports from distressed Mafeking declare that though there are water, food and ammunition enough there to last until the middle of May, they are only on a restricted scale, the food not being more than enough to barely sustain life.

Two pints of soup and two quarts of oatmeal are the daily allowance, but if the siege lasts much longer it will be difficult to find more than one ration. A census which has just been taken shows that the population numbers 7250.

The districts around Johannesburg and Pretoria are being extensively intrenched. Begbie's foundry in Johannesburg is producing 700 shells weekly. Large quantities of silk have been commandeered in Johannesburg to make balloons.

## LABOR RIOT IN CHICAGO.

**One Man Killed and Seven Hurt in an Attack.**

CHICAGO (Special).—In a labor riot at Racine and Wellington avenues one man was killed instantly, another severely wounded and six others sustained slight injuries. Peter Miller, twenty-six years old, unmarried, was shot through the head by H. C. Baster and killed instantly. John McGuire was shot in the right arm and right cheek by Baster. His injuries were severe, but not mortal.

The fatal shot was fired by Baster, who is superintendent of the Baker-Vawter Printing Company's place, near where the trouble occurred. The bullets which struck McGuire were also fired by the superintendent.

The riot was the outcome of three months' trouble with striking laborers at the printing establishment. The firm employs nothing but non-union labor, and three months ago several pressmen and feeders were discharged because they joined the union.

Miller was never employed by the firm but he has been in sympathy with the discharged men and it is asserted had been implicated in several assaults with them.

## JAPS COMING BY THE THOUSAND.

**Many Paupers and Contract Laborers Jumping the Canadian Border.**

VANCOUVER, B. C. (Special). — United States Immigration Agent Healy, of British Columbia, says 5000 Japanese immigrants have arrived in British Columbia, 5000 are on the way and 25,000 more will probably take passage before the end of the summer.

Mr. Healy says the Canadian and United States Governments should take joint action at once, as the Japanese are evading the laws by walking over the 150 miles of unprotected border between Blaine and Seattle, paupers, contract laborers and all, and there is no machinery to prevent this wholesale boundary jumping.

Seattle and Puget Sound are being overrun with the Japs, who are glutting the labor market, and Mr. Healy says that, owing to the flagrant infraction of immigration laws, friction is bound to arise between the Canadian and American Governments.

### Unknown Man's Awful Death.

An unknown man committed suicide at the H. C. Fricke Coke Company's works in Connellsville, Penn., by diving head first into a coke-oven, in full blast. He was incinerated in a minute.

### Three Children Die in Fire.

Three children lost their lives in a fire in a New York City six-story tenement. They were Hannah, Amelia and Joseph Leibowitz, aged thirteen, eleven and five years respectively. Their father, Simon, their sister Dora, three years old, and Michae Rauschbaum, sixty-eight years old, were badly hurt.

### A New Navy For Spain.

Senor Silvela, President of the Council and Minister of Marine, at Madrid, Spain has decided to ask the country to make a great financial sacrifice with a view of constructing a new navy.

### Newsy Gleanings.

Cables report that English pastures are in poor condition.

Plans are in progress for an exposition at Charleston, S. C.

Lord Roberts has established a weekly half-holiday at Bloemfontein.

Benjamin Franklin, of White Cloud, Kan., has just been granted a pension.

Present prices on canned corned beef are reported to be below the cost of packing.

A shortage of coal is reported at Pittsburg, Penn., due to strikes of coal miners.

The number of Europeans in the German Cameroons has doubled in five years.

London is likely to lose its Thames passenger steamer service, which has become unprofitable.

## THE GREAT PRAIRIE FIRE.

### Northwestern Lumber Camps Wiped Out by a Wave of Flames.

### BRAVE RESCUE BY A CONDUCTOR

**Forest Fires in Minnesota and Manitoba Have Caused a Great Property Loss—Towns and Lumber Camps Have Been Destroyed—Heroic Conductor Saves a Party From Almost Certain Death.**

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. (Special). — The forests in almost the entire northern portion of Minnesota and the lower portion of Manitoba were in flames, which in Minnesota extended for many miles through St. Louis and Itasca Counties, in the heavy pine timber belt of the State. Several small settlements have been wiped out, and in the path of the flames were the homes of hundreds of settlers.

The bush and prairie fires in Southwestern Manitoba caused a destruction of property including 100,000 railroad ties, 10,000 cords of wood, two large lumbering outfits valued at $32,000, forty wagons and fifty or sixty horses. Three hundred employes in camps scattered to save their lives.

A special train sent out from Winnipeg, Man., returned after rescuing thirty men under desperate circumstances. The loss to Winnipeg of wood and lumber is very serious, as a sufficient amount was burned to supply the city for years. The total loss is estimated at over $1,000,000.

N. Green, one of the men who escaped, gives this account of the disaster: "The fire started somewhere down on the American border. The flames came up toward Vassar Camps like a rolling wave, devouring everything in their path. Tall trees, saplings and shrubbery, green and wet with their spring sap, were licked up and enveloped as speedily as the dry, dead underbrush.

"The smoke turned daylight into blank darkness and the heat drove every living thing before it many minutes in advance of the flames. It was only by lying close to the ground and getting an undercurrent of air that some of us men were able to breathe after we reached the open spot where the train from Winnipeg was waiting for us."

There were about three hundred men working in the three camps with two hundred horses. Practically nothing was saved from the camps and the men were forced to leave in such a hurry that even the books of the lumber companies were lost.

For the first time in many years the timber country in the northern portion of the State and in the lower portion of Manitoba is as dry as tinder, caused by the lack of spring rains and the absence of heavy snow last winter. The fire invaded the proposed National park of Minnesota, in the Leech Lake region.

The little town of Nary has been wiped out as completely as if it had never existed. The country between Hibbing and Swan River, one hundred miles northwest of Duluth, was one vast furnace, and half a hundred or more logging camps were swept away.

A conductor, named Nelson, of a Great Northern train running between Eckles and Solway, this State, has proved himself a hero. Word came to Nelson that twenty women and children were hemmed in by the fire between Solway and Eckles, and that unless help reached them in a short time they must all perish.

Although he knew that it was almost certain death to venture with his train into the sea of flame, Nelson started to the rescue. Cutting off everything but the caboose, he ordered the engineer to go ahead, and away dashed the train into the blazing pine forest. The women and children were finally reached, crouching in a big sinkhole alongside the tracks, with the giant pines on either side of them blazing fiercely.

The heat was intense. Quickly the refugees were packed into the caboose, which was then drenched with water from the sinkhole, and the trip to Eckles was begun. Desperate chances were taken by the train crew, and more than once the train was saved from destruction only by the mercy of Providence.

Lumbermen predicted a fire that would be known in history as Minnesota's greatest forest fire. Unless a heavy rain speedily visited the region the fires would inflict losses running into millions of dollars. Minneapolis log owners were greatly alarmed.

## HYPNOTIST GAINS CONFESSION.

**Mysterious Robbery Solved in a Most Unusual Manner.**

ATLANTA, GA. (Special).—According to the police hypnotism has been used to obtain a confession of wrongdoing with indisputable evidences of guilt. For some time R. F. Graves has been missing hats from his store. Suspicion attached to several parties, but no definite clues could be obtained.

Finally a friend of Graves, Melvin Venable, who has been studying hypnotism and using F. A. Parham, a young man about town, as a subject, had reason to suspect Parham. After hypnotising him he took him to his office and sent for Graves and a policeman.

He then suggested to the young man that he had done Graves, his former employer, a wrong, and, without intimating anything as to the hats, that when he awoke he should make a clean breast of any crookedness.

When "recalled," Parham confessed to stealing ten of the hats, sent Graves to pawnshops where four were found and gave up an express receipt for six others which he had shipped to Chattanooga.

### Old Town Hall Collapses; One Man Killed

While a number of workmen were tearing down the brick Town Hall at Milford, Mass., the building collapsed, burying four men in the debris. George Browning was killed. The Town Hall was constructed nearly a century ago, and was being torn down to make room for a new one.

### To Run Canal Boats by Electricity.

The officials of the Delaware and Raritan Canal will make a test of a new electrical canalboat propelling device. The machine works somewhat similar to a trolley, and is expected to pull much heavier loads and at much higher speed than can be done by the present method.

### Died at 105 Years.

Ephraim Wilson, colored, aged 105, died at Dover, Del. He often referred to incidents in the war of 1812 and asserted that he had seen George Washington.

### Cuban Resigns From Cabinet.

Ruis Rivera, Secretary of Agriculture at Havana, Cuba, who issued a letter the other day urging all political parties on the island to unite and demand a promise from the United States of complete independence in 1901, has withdrawn from Governor-General Wood's Cabinet.

### Lake Champlain Navigation Open.

The ice went out of Lake Champlain and navigation opened, when the steamer Chateaugay made its trip from Burlington to Plattsburg, N. Y. With two exceptions, this is the latest opening of navigation since 1883.

### Prominent People.

The Prince of Wales is suffering from throat trouble and he is being treated by a specialist.

President Eliot, of Harvard, is to spend a month at the Paris Exposition.

An English physiognomist finds in the face of General Buller the traits of caution, obstinacy and epicurism most strongly marked.

The University of Edinburgh has conferred the degree of LL. D. on Joseph H. Choate, the United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

Congressman Hull, of Iowa, never tires of legislative work. Doing most of his letter dictation by night, he is frequently at it until daybreak.

## WORLD'S MISSION WORK.

### President Welcomed the Delegates to the Ecumenical Conference.

### WIDE SCOPE OF GATHERING.

**The Greatest Convocation of Missionaries the World Has Ever Seen—Addresses by President McKinley, Former President Harrison and Governor Roosevelt—The Importance of the Conference.**

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—President McKinley and Governor Roosevelt welcomed the delegates to the Ecumenical Conference on Foreign Missions, at Carnegie Hall, and they received, in turn, a most cordial greeting. The promised attendance of these two representatives of Nation and State had drawn an audience thoroughly representative alike of the evangelical churches and of the mission sentiment which the conference typifies.

One hundred and four Protestant missionary societies were represented at this conference, and for that reason, if for no other, it was expected to surpass its predecessors in ecumenical or world embracing results. These societies have sent about 2500 delegates, and Carnegie Hall looked as if they were all there, and their wives with them.

The dress of many peoples characterized the audience, varied as it was, from the severe garb of the European and American emissaries of the Gospel to the brighthued robes of converts who have become preachers in the Orient. The Caucasian prevailed, but the Indian and African faces appeared with frequency sufficing to denote how far-reaching has been the mission awakening.

President McKinley was escorted within Carnegie Hall to find the hall already packed with an enthusiastic assembly. Morris K. Jesup, who was to preside, and the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Chairman of the Hospitality Committee, acted as his escorts. The audience rose as he entered and tendered him the Chautauqua salute. Morris K. Jesup, the President of the New York Chamber of Commerce, presided over the meeting. After a short prayer the address of welcome on behalf of the country was made by President McKinley.

Another welcome on behalf of the State of New York fell to the lot of Governor Roosevelt, and to this the response was made by former President Harrison.

This conference engaged the attention of the entire Christian world. Fully one-half of the programme was devoted to the consideration of purely educational and medical affairs, and the missionaries serving as educators and physicans are steadily increasing, while the spirit of missions is gradually outgrowing the purely theological phase and is assuming a distinctly humanitarian function as well.

The reports to which this Conference listened of the results achieved by the one hundred and four societies represented revealed in detail how difficulties are overcome, how methods are adapted to emergencies, and how progress is won for morality and humanity.

By this interchange of experience it was hoped to stimulate the interest of Christians all over the world. Mission work is now conducted on a larger scale than ever before, but it was hoped that the Conference would mark a general advance in every branch of the work.

The Protestant foreign missionary societies of the world spend about $15,000,000 a year to advance their work. That is exclusive of money expended on missions in England and America. Every cent of this vast sum is used to convert non-Christians to Christianity.

The great problem is how to get money and then how to get the greatest portion of every dollar to the non-Christian whom it is desired to convert. At present it was said ninety-two cents on the dollar actually reaches the heathen. It was hoped by some that the eight cents, or cost of administration, may be much reduced by combination.

The delegates wanted it distinctly understood that this conference was not intended to pass laws or take any binding action whatsoever.

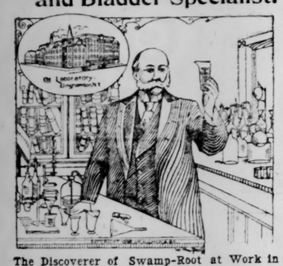
One of the most noted delegates to the conference was the Rev. Dr. Jacob Chamberlain, of India, the famous missionary under the Reform Board. Dr. Chamberlain was asked to tell the benefit from ecumenical conferences.

"Primarily," he said, "the object is to bring about a systematic method of missionary work in foreign countries, and to stimulate the churches to greater effort in aiding the missionary cause. After the last conference held in London ten years ago, there was a great revival of interest, and the contributions toward the cause increased fifty per cent. We have the greatest hope of beneficent results from the present conference.

"The conferences are made up of representatives from all Protestants churches of the world. There are about two hundred missionary boards and societies represented in the present conference.

"As to the mode of procedure in the conferences

## The Eminent Kidney and Bladder Specialist.



The Discoverer of Swamp-Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** the new discovery is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, after all other efforts have failed. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. and mention this paper.

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Leave Eliz City daily [except Sunday] 2.45, p. m.
Arrival Norfolk " " 4.25, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tues., Thurs., and Saturday 9.30, a. m.
Arrive at Norfolk " " 11.00, a. m.

SOUTHBOUND.

Leave Eliz. City daily (except Sunday) 11.40, a. m.
Arrive at Edenton " " 12.40, p. m.
Arrive Belhaven " " 4.45, p. m.
Leave Elizabeth City Tuesd, Thurs., and Saturday 6.00, p. m.
Arrive Edenton " " 7.00, p. m.

Trains stop at all intermediate Stations.

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamers leave Edenton daily (except Sunday) 1.00 p. m., for Plymouth, Jamesville, Williamston and Windsor. Leave Edenton Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 1.00, p. m., for Chowan River Landings and Friday for Scuppernong River.

Steamers leave Elizabeth City for Roanoke Island, Oriental and Neuberne, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 6.00, p. m., connect with the A. & N. C. Railroad and the W. & W. Railroad for Goldsboro and Wilmington, &c. For Scuppernong River Monday and Wednesday 12.00, noon. For Coinjock and North River Landings Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday 3.00, p. m. For South Mills and Landing on the Dismal Swamp route Monday, Wednesday and Friday 6.00, a. m. Steamers leave Belhaven daily [except Sunday] for Washington, N. C.

For further information apply to M. H Snowden, Agent, Elizabeth City, or to the General Office of the Norfolk & Southern R. R Company, Norfolk, Va.

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# The North Carolinian

Published Every Thursday.

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Communications relative to and of interest in the Albemarle District solicited from all quarters.


### SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Republican Senatorial Convention of the First District will be held at Edenton, N. C., on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, 1900, immediately after the adjournment of the Republican Congressional Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Senators.

By order of the Executive Committee, this 14th day of April, 1900.

M. B. CULPEPPER, Chm'n.

### REPUBLICAN CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

Notice is hereby given that the Republican Convention of the First Congressional District of N. Carolina will be held at Edenton on Wednesday, the 16th of May 1900, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia on the 19th of June; nominating a Presidential Elector for the District, and transacting such other business as may come before it.

D. H. ABBOTT, Chairman Cong'l Ex. Com.

### THE BOER WAR.

News from South Africa, though still sadly indefinite in its nature, seems to indicate that the iron game as now there conducted is one in which the strategical element is figuring most prominently. Lord Roberts seems evidently to be most disgruntled with the previous British policy of crushing the enemy by mere hard fighting and force of numbers, a policy costly in blood and men, and is bringing into play his undoubted abilities as a skilled tactician and strategist with success that has been so far marked.

The scene of his latest operations is the south-east corner of the Orange State. Here a trap was set. The bait, a considerable British force at Wepener. The temptation was too great for the Boers to resist. A large number—varing according to report from 5,000 to 25,000—appeared before Wepener only to find the British garrison quite able to withstand their assault. Meanwhile a large portion of the entire British army swung out from Bloemfontein to capture them in an open country unfavorable for Boer tactics.

The Boer, however, in his elusiveness is causing the downfall of the well-laid plans of many a British General and is as expert in getting out of traps as he is in setting them for unwelcome guests. In this case the Boer army has escaped and is in full flight toward the northern hills with the English in hot pursuit. Developments are awaited with interest.

### A NEW LABOR PROBLEM.

Ten thousand Japanese laborers are said to have landed on United States soil within the past 21 days These figures, while not official, were approved at the department of immigration. The treasury department has received word that 3,300 subjects of the Mikado reached Port Townsend, Wash., Friday. Others are bound for this country, and the limit of the sudden and mysterious influx of the foreigners is not yet in sight. Representative Cushman, of Washington, urged Secretary Taylor, in behalf of the people of his State, to use every means to solve the puzzle and to bring about an early deportation of the foreigners. Mr. Cushman said that the laboring people and business men of his State are becoming alarmed, and that serious trouble is threatened unless prompt investigation and remedial action ensue. Japanese have been hurrying hither for two months, particularly during the month of April.

The Republican State Convention met yesterday at Raleigh, but up to the time of going to press we were unable to ascertain who its nominees are. The convention was held in Metropolitan Hall, which was quite elaborately and artistically decorated with gay buntings, flags and pictures. We doubt not the convention will do its work thoroughly and well.

The late deal in Steel and Wire stock which has recently—speaking from the speculator's standpoint—been so skillfully handled, to the great betterment of the private bank account of Gates, Lambert & Co., is but another object lesson to those who are so foolish as to attempt to beat the gambler at his own game.

Census revelations in Cuba are more favorable than was expected. It is estimated that the number of qualified voters for the municipal elections in June will be 175,000, a large majority of whom are natives of the island. The first tests of their political capacity will be watched with general interest.

Roosevelt, the strenuous, insists in no unmeasured language that the Vice President's chair is not his size. The Governor ought to know. There is no fear, however, of there being a scarcity of material from which to fit out a tail for the Presidential kite. Secretary Long is the latest of the many candidates already in the field.

### CUBAN POLITICS.

Party government is to prevail in Cuba. So much seems to be practically settled. There have been political parties in the island for many years. But under Spanish rule they were of little importance. We quote the following from the New York Tribune of April 27th:

"The old party lines have vanished of course, and the old party names are no more. There are now three principal parties, formed on issues subsequent to the war. One is known as the Democratic Union, and may be discribed as conservative. It is composed chiefly of white men, both Creole and Spanish, who own property or are engaged in business In its ranks may be found most of the old "Autonomist" party. A second is known as the Republican party, and may be described as radical. It comprises most of the negroes and mulattoes, and has for its leaders several prominent chieftains of the late war. The third is the Nationalist party, which is made up largely of soldier, or former soldiers, who have in time of peace exchanged fighting for politics."

Seemingly, Cuba's woes are far from o'er. Crushed through all her early prime by the heavy and remorseless hand of tyranny, at her adolescent age, she wakes to civil liberty only to find herself confronted at the outstart by the bitter problem engendered by a political racial contest. That party cleavage upon local insular issues of an entirely different nature may yet be the order of the day is the earnest hope of Cuba's well wishers.

### CANADA'S GREAT FIRE.

The heart of the whole nation is touched with a common sympathy at the misfortune of our Canadian neighbors. One of the most terrible conflagrations of recent years has swept the towns of Hull and Ottawa, out of existence. Five miles of raging flames destroyed thousands of buildings leaving their occupants homeless, sacrificed many human lives and left of twenty millions of property but a heap of ashes.

Such a disaster as this is indeed a common calamity and gives us all pause for a moment in our quest for the gold that glitters to consider the common ties that bind us to these poor unfortunates.

The proverbial generosity of the American people will doubtless, as ever, respond to the cry of need and misfortune.

The fact that more than $2,000,000 could be lost in the burning of a Mexican town of which the average American had probably never heard must cause an opening of eyes on the part of those who deem our next neighbor to be a land of peons and "greasers." Two million towns are worthy of good places on any map.

For the benefit of our political readers we would explain the lack of any direct discussion of local State politics in this issue by the fact that the regular editorial chair is at present vacant owing to the illness of its accustomed occupant, Dr. Palemon John.

At the end of the war Gen. Grant bottled up one General, but Bobs performs the operation on two or three a week while hostilities are going on. The value of such bluntness in the presence of the enemy is doubted by many.

The polite but dilatory Abdul seems—to use common parlance—to be up against it. Uncle Sam is a good fellow when off duty but very much business during business hours.

Tom Watson absolutely refuses to allow his political corpse to be tampered with. Resurrections are evidently not to his taste.

Chicago puts on her gala dress this week to bid welcome to the Admiral and his latest annexation.

"The kindergarten of liberty, under competent instructors, rapidly develops its pupils for larger responsibilities for citizenship, respect for law, for judicial duties and for a constantly increasing share in their local and general assemblies. One year of rule by the United Satets in Cuba is a convincing object lesson. Brigands became farmers and revolutionists conservative citizens. Order has the taken place of anarchy, and law of licen-e. The Cubans are developing their industries and rapidly acquiring habits of self government. So the up-lifting of the people of the Philippines to the comprehension and practice of orderly industry, respect of individual rights, confidence and then participation in government will add enormously to their happiness and reciprocally to the strength, prosperity, and power of our country."—From speech of Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, in the Senate of the United States, Feb. 27, 1900.


### GRAND GIFT DISTRIBUTION.

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Editor NORTH CAROLINIAN: Please announce that for a limited time we will give absolutely free to every married lady sending name, address and a two-cent stamp for postage, an elegant triple-silver-plated Sugar Shell. Such goods sell in jewelry stores at 75 cents each. This is the most expensive advertising we have ever done, but it will make us thousands of friends and permanent customers There is nothing to pay except a two-cent stamp as a guaranty of good faith. The Home Furnisher, our own monthly publication, showing our line of high-grade silverware and furniture, will also be sent free, But one Sugar Shell to a family.

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### WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

Washington, D. C., Apr. 27, 1900.

President McKinley, who has returned from his flying trip to Ohio, found among other business on his desk the bill providing a form of government for the territory of Hawaii. The bill will be signed at once. It is an excellent measure.

Secretary Root's answer to the Senate resolution a king how many Army officers in Cuba are receiving allowances from the Cuban revenue, in addition to their salaries, was full and free. It shows that the military governor of Cuba is allowed $7,500 a year; the military governor of Havana $5,000; the collector of customs for the island of Cuba $1,800, and the treasurer of the island of Cuba $1,800, under an order issed by Secretary Alger March 1, 1899. Of these allowances Secretary Root said: "The payments specified were made out of the revenues of the Island of Cuba on account of government thereof, and they are made on that account for reason that it was impossible for the said officers to perform the necessary duties pertaining to their positions without the expenditure of the full amount of such allowances out of the Treasury of the United States." Secretary Root also pointed out the fact that similar allowances to Army officers performing civil functions in Mexico and California were approved by Acts of Congress March 3, 1849 and of February 3, 1853, which knocks the foundation from the claim that there is anything either irregular or illegal about these allowances.

It is now regarded as quite certain that Senator Clark, of Montana, will resign before the Senate votes upon resolutions declaring him not entitled to his seat.

Hon. M. S. Quay, who was to the surprise of nearly everybody in Washington denied a seat in the Senate on the Governor's appointment by the vote of 33 to 32, is not disposed to sulk over the matter. He said to a friend who expressed symphy for him: "I don't want your sympathy or that of anybody else. I have fought battles before and have won them as well as lost them. This is only a temporary defeat for me. Of course I should have been glad if the Senate had decided to seat me but as it did not, I can only wait. I have nothing to say regarding the action of any individual Senator." The Pennsylvanians in Congress say that nothing can prevent the eleetion of a Legislature that will be pledged in advance to send Mr. Quay to the Senate.

The Treasury Department has information that the old swindle of obtaining money from the heirs of persons alleged to have loaned enormous sums of money the Government away back in the Revolution has been revived, and that bonds are now being sold in portions of the West for the alleged purpose of prosecuting these claims against the government. All that the Department can do is to give notice that all such claims are spurious, there being no law under which those who use these alleged claims to work upon the gullible can be prosecuted.

Owing to statements made by Representative Moody, of Minn, concerning the methods of those who control the pneumatic tube service now in use by the Post Office Department in New York and elsewhere, charging among other things bribery and attempted bribery of members of Congress, the entire clause providing for payment of that service during the next fiscal year and for its extention was struck out of the regular Post Office appropriation bill.

A reply to the demand of Secretary Hay for payment for American missionary property destroyed has been received from the Sultan of Turkey, but being in the nature of another promise to pay it was not acceptable, and the Sultan has been sharply informed that we have had promises enough and that it is the payment of the money that is demanded.


### His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hanibal, Mo., lately had a woful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now I am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00 Trial bottles free at A. Wadsworth's drug store; every bottle guaranteed


### Vaccination a la France.

"Vat ees eet Jean?"

"Monsieur, ze doctaire comes to-day to vaccinate monsieur"

"Nevaire! I vill die first. Eet is degrading! Eet ees an insult!"

"But, monsieur, eet ees also ze law."

Shameful! How can I suffaire a beast of a doctaire, wi heos brutal weapone, to stab me—me, ze Count de Mooscalenge? Nevaire!"

But, monsieur, eet ees ze law."

"Perfidious law! Ah! I have eet! I have eet now! Beautiful! Listen. You will prepaire ze swords!"

"Ze swords, monsieur?"

Prepaire ze swords. On ze point of one sword, monsieur, ze doctaire will rub his vaccinate matter. See! Zen he will difiaire from me on ze Dr-r-yfus questione I will feel insulted. I will challenge ze doctaire. He will accept naming swords as ze weapons. We will fight at once, and here ze doctaire takes ze prepared sword. See? One-two-three! Ze doctaire pricks me slightly in ze arm. Ha! Ha! Honor is satisfied! I am vaccinate!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.


### Volcanic Eruptions

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve life of them; also old running and fever sores, ulcers, boils, felons, corns, warts, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, chapped hands, chilblains. Best pile cure on earth. Drives out pains and aches. Only 25 cents a box Cure guaranteed. Sold by Wadsworth, druggist.

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### She Made It Like Starch.

It is true that in Ireland, with the spread of general knowledge and improved medical aid, "cures" and superstitions are on the wane, but still "the misthress' bottle" is much preferred to the doctor's, and the advice of a "lucky woman" is of much higher value than that of an M. D. Apart from the medical knowledge required, it is no light matter to undertake to prescribe for one's neighbors, as the following will show:

"If it's plazin to y'r honor, I'm come to ax for a bottle," said an old woman. "I was tuk that bad last night I thought the life 'u'd lave me."

After due inquiry into her symptoms she was given a packet of arrowroot, with minute directions how to prepare it. As she scarcely seemed to take them in, a happy thought struck the lady. "You know how to make starch, don't you?" she asked.

"Yes," said the old woman.

"Then make it just like that," said her friend, "and add a little sugar to it."

The old woman departed, to return next day with the information that she was like to die after atin what Miss Norah gave her, and, with all due respect to her, she couldn't get it all down; it wint so ag'inst her.

She was requested to bring what remained for inspection, which revealed that the directions as to starch had been literally carried out. She had put blue in it.—Cornhill Magazine.

### The Forest of Fontainebleau.

"We spent the night in Barbizon, paid a goodly bill and set off in the company of our English friends for the town of Fontainebleau, lying at the center of 50 square miles of forest," writes a girl from Paris to The Ladies' Home Journal. "It is never wild, never mysterious, this forest that thousands of artists have loved to paint, but it is calm and grand and never tedious. For eight hours we wandered over plains covered with towering oaks, among rocky gorges, out of which slender, graceful beeches rise, and through miles of fragrant, giant pines. And everywhere are feathery ferns and purple heather.

"There is not the slightest chance of losing one's way. Every square inch of the forest has been mapped out, and at the intersection of every two avenues a red hand points to the town, and a blue hand indicates the direction of one of the 'sights.' And Fontainebleau? We saw only the palace, a bewildering maze of magnificent rooms. Everywhere there was richness, everywhere wonderful frescoes, wonderful stairways, wonderful tapestry, wonderful inlaid furniture. The grandeur is oppressive, and we were glad to get out into the park, to wander about in the different courts."

### A "Practical" Joke.

An Irishman took a contract to dig a public well. When he had dug about 25 feet down, he came one morning and found it caved in—filled nearly to the top.

Pat looked cautiously round and saw that no one was near, then took off his hat and coat and hung them on the windlass, crawled into some bushes and waited events. In a short time the citizens discovered that the well had caved in, and, seeing Pat's hat and coat on the windlass, they supposed he was at the bottom of the excavation.

Only a few hours of brisk digging cleared the loose earth from the well. Just as the eager citizens had reached the bottom and were wondering where the body was Pat came walking out of the bushes and good naturedly thanked them for relieving him of a sorry job.

Some of the tired diggers were disgusted, but the joke was too good to allow of anything more than a hearty laugh, which soon followed.—London Answers.

### The Eskimo's Liver.

Does every one know in what notable physical particulars the Eskimos who live in the far north differ from us temperate zone people? It will be remembered that half a dozen or more Eskimos came to New York from the arctic zone with one of Lieutenant Peary's homing parties. Most of them died presently of pneumonia, to the distress and somewhat to the indignation of the public. Of several of them careful autopsies were made and, not a little to the excitement of our medical world, it was discovered that the Eskimo intestine was about four feet shorter than ours is, and that his liver was not shaped like what we have been used to call a human liver, but was more like that of a dog. The Eskimo, apparently, is so constructed that he can live and thrive under such conditions and on such a diet as he can command at home.—Harper's Weekly.

### That Coal Scuttle.

In these days when so many excuses are used to obtain entrance to dwelling houses and burglars carry off everything possible it is as well to be careful. Therefore when a servant recently informed her mistress that a strange man had called and said that he had come to "measure for a coal scuttle" the mistress was naturally alarmed. The man came again, however, bringing with him three others, and then it appeared that he had come to put in an electric wire and box for messenger service. What he really meant to tell the servant in the first place was that he had come to measure for the "call box." He had apparently broadened it into "coal box," and the servant had repeated it as "coal scuttle."—New York Mail and Express.

### A Long Wait.

Thomas Nelson Page's entrance into literature was discouraging. He sent the short story called "Marse Chan" to The Century. It was accepted. Then Page waited, just waited. Six years later the tale was printed. It made a hit, and after that things came easily.—New York World.

### No Rights to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate the stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at A. Wadsworth's drug store.


### Diseases of the Blood and Nerves.

No one need suffer with neuralgia. This disease is quickly and permanently cured by Browns' Iron Bitters. Every disease of the blood, nerves and stomach, chronic or otherwise, succumbs to Browns' Iron Bitters. Known and used for nearly a quarter of a century, it stands to-day foremost among our most valued remedies. **Browns' Iron Bitters is sold by all dealers.**


### A Diplomatic Drummer.

Assistant Secretary of State Thomas W. Cridler, in the discharge of his diplomatic duties, crossed the ocean probably more times than any other official in that branch of the national government. On one voyage he made the acquaintance of a traveling salesman, whose companionability was marred by curiosity.

"Traveling on business, like myself, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"What line of goods?"

"Papers."

"Wall, writing or printing?"

"Papers for cabinets."

"Humph. I thought cabinet makers used only wood, steel and brass."

"Most of them do," and the diplomat began to speak of other things.—Saturday Evening Post.

### The Popular Southern Girl.

Two men of southern manner of speech were talking of a mutual friend named Henry.

"Did Henry ever get married to that young lady in Memphis?" asked one.

The other shook his head and replied: "No, sah. When Henry got down theah, he found he had to take his numbeh and stand in line so as to be able to see the young lady, so he came away."—Chicago Record.


### Bismark's Iron Nerve

Was the result of his splendid health. Indomitable will and tremendous energy are not found where Stomach, Liver, Kidneys and Bowels are out of order. If you want these qualities and they success they bring use Dr. King's New Life Pills. They develop every power of brain and body. Only 25c at Alex. Wadsworths drug store.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.* The Kind You Have Always Bought

"WHITAR"

ONLY WHITE TAR SOAP IN THE WORLD.

Whitar Soap is a luxurious and purified toilet soap and superior to the old black tar soaps in every way.

It contains all the healing and antiseptic properties of the black tar soaps, with entire freedom from their objectionable features.

It soils neither towel nor wash bowl, for its lather is snow-white.

It lathers in Hard or soft water far more freely than other tar soaps and, being too per cent. pure, outlasts any of "the mixed" soaps of equal size.

It contains much more glycerine than other soaps, and its excellent with its soft thick lather make it a long-enjoyed shampoo soap. In the treatment of skin, scalp and hair diseases, aggravated cases of dandruff, scald head, falling hair, etc., Whitar is highly recommended.

Physicians recommend it for babies' baths, and in cases of chafe or heat rash, the soap is peculiarly efficacious.

*Ask your dealer for it.*

MANUFACTURED BY

CLINTON SOAP CO., CLINTON, IOWA.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

THE TRIBUNE STARTS A HANDSOME TRI-WEEKLY EDITION.

1900.

The New York Tribune is loyally Republican on all public questions, although it never distorts the news for party purposes and never screens misconduct in public affairs, because discovered among party friends. The Tribune commends itself to every Republican family in the country, not only by its decency and dignity, but by its wide variety of contents and its vigorous editorial arguments in favor of the masterly politics, which have brought genuine prosperity to the country and glory to its arms and which promises high prestige in the future.

The persistent labor of the Tribune during the four years of President Cleveland, its immense circulation reaching every hillside and valley in the United States, is regarded by many friends as having contributed very materially to prepare the country for the return, 1896, to Protection and Sound Money and to secure a republican candidate for President.

It may be well to confess that one object of the Tribune, in putting forth its new and admirable Tri-Weekly edition is to render an additional service to the great party, on whose success in 1900 a continuation of business prosperity and wise government depends.

A GREAT DAILY.

The Daily and Sunday Tribune, $10, a year (the latter having an illustrated supplement of 20 pages of great beauty and interest) with its wealth of general information and attractive special features and pictures, is, by far, the best and most valuable edition issued from the Tribune office. For a business man, who can receive it at a reasonable hour, this edition is superior to all others.

A HANDSOME TRI-WEEKLY

The Tri-Weekly Tribune, $1.50 a year has recently superseded the late Semi-Weekly Tribune, and is a handsome, fresh, breezy, every-other-day newspaper. It will, we think, prove the best substitute for a metropolitan daily yet found. Every number is as good as a daily of the same date. For many people, it will answer the purpose of a daily. It gives one more number each week, for half a dollar less a year than the former Semi-Weekly. In addition to the news, editorials and market prices, it prints each week a great variety of pictorial, literary and other entertaining matter, including humor, book reviews, "Asked and Answered," foreign letters, "Home Topics," fashions, notions, agricultural and financial information for business men, "Science and Mechanics," etc. The market prices are accurate and standard. It is always safe to look at a column before buying or selling Country produce. As a family newspaper The Tri-Weekly Tribune has no superior in the United States.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been put forth in response to the growing demans for more frequent issues. It is cordially recommended to every reader, who wants the cream and spirit of THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE and who lives too far away for the Daily.

THE WEEKLY.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $1.00 a year holds its own as a great low-priced farmers and family newspaper. It can usually be obtained at advantageous terms in conjunction with local weeklies.

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Sample Coppies of any edition will heerfully be sent, free of charge, to ephose desiring them. Address always

THE TRIBUNE, New York City.

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CANDY CATHARTIC

PURELY VEGETABLE

ANTISEPTIC LAXATIVE

LIVER STIMULANT

BOON FOR MOTHERS

PLEASE THE CHILDREN

CURE GUARANTEED

HEALTH FOR 10 CENTS

CASCARETS never sicken, weaken or gripe. Their action easy and natural.

Don't judge CASCARETS by other medicines you have tried. They are new, unlike anything else that's sold, and infinitely superior.

C. C. C. The only genuine. Beware of imitations!

Try a 10c box to-day, if not pleased get your money back! Larger boxes, 25c or 50c. Sample and booklet mailed free. Address

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NO-TO-BAC cures Tobacco Habit or money refunded. Makes strong. Sold and guaranteed by all druggists. 50c or $1.00.

ONE GIVES RELIEF.

Don't Spend a Dollar for Medicine until you have tried

PEARS

You can buy them in the paper 5-cent cartons

Ten Tabules for Five Cents.

This sort is put up cheaply to gratify the universal present demand for a low price.

If you don't find this sort of

Ripans Tabules At the Druggist's

Send 48 cents to THE RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce St., New York, and they will be sent to you by mail; or a single carton will be mailed for 4 cents. The chances are ten to one that Ripans Tabules are the very medicine you need.

S. B. Miller & Co.

Established 18 1.

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Commission Fish Dealers,

*7 Fulton Fish Market, New York.*

Clarance G. Miller, Miller Longbotham.

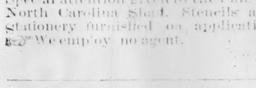
Special attention given to the Sale of North Carolina Stuff. Stencils and Stationery furnished on application Weekly price list no agent.

A. W. Haff

Successor to

Lanphear & Haff,

Wholesale Commi Dealer



In Fresh Fish Lobsters Etc. Etc.

NO. 12 FULTON FISH MARKET NEW YORK.

North Carolina Stuff a Specialty. Stencils furnished at a moderate price.

WILLIS H. ROGERS,

Wholesale Commission

FISH DEALER

106 FULTON MARKET.

NEW YORK

North Carolina Stuff a Specialty. Stencils furnished at a moderate price.

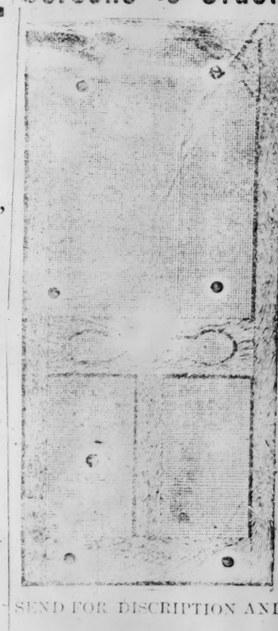
REFERENCE:—Banks and financials when required. Stencils furnished at the Home Office at a moderate price.

A transaction in which you cannot lose is something. Have a cross, sick headache, coated tongue, fever, piles and a thousand other ills are caused by constipation and sluggish liver. Cascarets Candy Cathartic, the wonderful new liver stimulant and tonic laxative are by all druggists guaranteed to cure or money refunded. C. C. C. are a sure thing. Try a box to-day; 10c., 25c., 50c. Sample and booklet free. See our big ad.

A Free Trip to Paris!

Reliable person of a mechanical or inventive mind desiring a trip to the Paris Exposition, with good salary and expenses paid, should write The PATENT RECORD, Baltimore, Md.

Screens to Order



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Kramer Bros & Co.

MANUFACTURERS,

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.


### Notice of Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between Sawyer & Jones has this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. T. C. Jones retiring. All persons indebted to the said firm will settle their accounts and persons with whom J. L. Sawyer is, who are authorized to collect and receipt for same.

Signed, J. L. SAWYER
THOS. C. JONES.

In retiring from the firm of Sawyer & Jones I beg leave to recommend the new firm the patronage of our friends and patrons and ask their continuance of same.

THOS. C JONES.

Elizabeth City, January 20, 1900.


Address WILBUR R. SMITH. LEXINGTON, KY.

For circular of this famous and reliable COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF KY. UNIVERSITY

Awarded Medal at World's Exposition.

Refers to thousands of its graduates in positions. Cost of Full business course including Tuition, Board and Room $40 per month. Shorthand, Type-Writing and Telegraphy, Specialties. For The Kentucky Normal, Preparatory, Classical, Scientific, Law, Penmanship, Telegraphy, Shorthand, Type-Writing and Music Courses, address as above.

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You Can't Oversleep

yourself if you have one of our

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which everyone with experience knows to be the best. Only one grade made; therefore

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at 75 cents. Each Clock guaranteed for 12 months, and if these clocks were not first-class the Hathaways would never guarantee them.


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CHURCHES.

Methodist, R. C. Beaman pastor, Baptist, W. S. Penick, pastor, services in Court House every Sunday morning and evening. Prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School every Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock. Church and Fifth Street. Preaching every Sunday morning and evening. Prayer meeting Thurs

**Ask Your Dealer for Allen's Foot-Ease.**
A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cts. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Paris possesses 80,000 trees in the streets and public places.

F. E. Brill, Boden, Guernsey Co., Ohio, says: Please send me by express twelve bottles of your Frey's Vermifuge.

The girl who uses invisible ink can usually write a letter that's out of sight.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Compressed air motors are supplanting mules in Michigan mines.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The person with a sharp tongue is the one who makes cutting remarks.

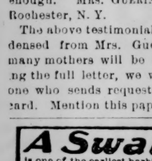
## A Mother's Tears.

**"I Would Cry Every Time I Washed My Baby."**

"When he was 3 months old, first festers and then large boils broke out on my baby's neck. The sores spread down his back until it became a mass of raw flesh. When I washed and powdered him I would cry, realizing what pain he was in. His pitiful wailing was heart-rending. I had about given up hope of saving him when I was urged to give him Hood's Sarsaparilla, all other treatment having failed. I washed the sores with Hood's Medicated Soap, applied Hood's Olive Ointment, and gave him Hood's Sarsaparilla. The child seemed to get better every day, and very soon the change was quite noticeable. The discharge grew less, inflammation went down, the skin took on a healthy color, and the raw flesh began to scale over and a thin skin formed as the scales dropped off. Less than two bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla, aided by Hood's Medicated Soap and Hood's Olive Ointment, accomplished this wonderful cure. I cannot praise these medicines half enough." MRS. GUERINOT, 37 Myrtle St., Rochester, N. Y.

The above testimonial is very much condensed from Mrs. Guerinot's letter. As many mothers will be interested in reading the full letter, we will send it to anyone who sends request of us on a postal card. Mention this paper.

**A Swallow**



is one of the earliest harbingers of spring—an equally sure indication is that feeling of languid depression. Many swallows of

**HIRES Rootbeer**

are best for a spring tonic—and for a summer beverage. 5 gallons for 25 cents. Write for list of premiums offered free for labels.
Charles E. Hires Co.
Malvern, Pa.

**What do the Children Drink?**

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing and takes the place of coffee.

The more Grain-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems.

Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee but costs about ¼ as much. All grocers sell it. 15c. and 25c.

**Try Grain-O!**

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

**Vegetables in Education.**

City boys and girls who never have seen growing cabbages, pumpkins, corn, potatoes, spinach and other garden produce soon may have an opportunity to supply the deficiency in their education. The School Teachers' Club asked the West Park Board yesterday to set aside three or four acres in one of the parks where vegetables may be raised by the school children. Frank E. Tremain is at the head of the movement. The teachers think this will be a great advantage for young children, who think that grasshoppers make grass and that butterflies make butter. There are many children, they say, who believe that potatoes grow on bushes and who do not know whether watermelons come from the water works or grow on trees. Yet these same children can find the common denominator of things and recite the multiplication table up to seven times seven.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

## FOR WOMAN'S HEALTH

**Earnest Letters from Women Relieved of Pain by Mrs. Pinkham.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Before I commenced to take your medicine I was in a terrible state, wishing myself dead a good many times. Every part of my body seemed to pain in some way. At time of menstruation my suffering was something terrible. I thought there was no cure for me, but after taking several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound all my bad feelings were gone. I am now well and enjoying good health. I shall always praise your medicine."—MRS. AMOS FESCHLER, Box 226, Romeo, Mich.

**Female Troubles Overcome**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had female trouble, painful menses, and kidney complaint, also stomach trouble. About a year ago I happened to pick up a paper that contained an advertisement of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and when I read how it had helped others, I thought it might help me, and decided to give it a trial. I did so, and as a result am now feeling perfectly well. I wish to thank you for the benefit your medicine has been to me."—MRS. CLARA STIEBER, Diller, Neb.

**No More Pain**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Your Vegetable Compound has been of much benefit to me. When my menses first appeared they were very irregular. They occurred too often and did not leave for a week or more. I always suffered at these times with terrible pains in my back and abdomen. Would be in bed for several days and would not be exactly rational at times. I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and menses became regular and pains left me entirely."—MRS. E. F. CUSTER, Brule, Wis.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

# THE STATE CONVENTIONS

## Republicans Meet in Ohio, Pennsylvania and New Hampshire.

## THE ADMINISTRATION INDORSED.

**The Conventions Selected Delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia—The Platforms Reaffirmed the St. Louis Platform, and Declared For Expansion—Opposition to Trusts.**

COLUMBUS, Ohio (Special).—The Republican State Convention held here named four delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, nominated a State ticket and adopted a platform.

The delegates-at-large chosen are Senator Joseph B. Foraker, Governor George K. Nash, and Congressmen Charles Dick and Charles H. Grosvenor. The following were named as alternates-at-large: Charles S. Foster, Myron D. Norris, W. C. Brown and George A. Myers.

The convention made these nominations for State offices: Secretary of State, Lewis C. Laylin; Supreme Judge, John A. Shauck; Board of Public Works, Charles A. Goddard; State School Commissioner, L. D. Bonebrake; Dairy and Food Commissioner, J. E. Blackburn.

The platform reaffirms the declarations of the St. Louis platform of 1896 and indorses the "wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley."

The platform praises the adoption of the gold standard, and regarding expansion says:

"We advocate for them free schools, full security for life, liberty and property, the most liberal measures for the development of their agriculture and industry and the largest degree of local self-rule for which they are fitted. We have faith in American patriotism, character and capacity, and we know that American Government will extend the inestimable blessings of freedom, law and civilization to the peoples who are brought under our protection."

The platform in conclusion insists that injurious combinations shall be forbidden, and so-called trusts shall be regulated from time to time, and be so restricted as to guarantee immunity from hurtful monopoly, and assure fair treatment and protection to all competing industries.

### PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICANS.

**They Indorse the President and Pledge Support to Quay.**

HARRISBURG, Penn. (Special).—The Republican State Convention, which was held in this city, indorsed the Administration of President William McKinley, and instructed the delegates to the National Convention at Philadelphia to support his candidacy for renomination.

The convention also declared in favor of the election of United States Senators in the same manner that State officers are elected, indorsed Senator Penrose, the administration of Governor Stone and other State officials, and pledged "its hearty and cordial support of M. S. Quay for re-election to the United States Senate."

The convention nominated Senator E. B. Hardenbergh, of Wayne County, for Auditor-General, and Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna County, and Robert M. Foerderer, of Philadelphia, for Congressmen at Large.

The platform declares against all unlawful and illegal combinations of capital to the detriment of business and trade and against the best interests of the laboring people.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICANS.

**Convention Names Delegates and Indorses the President's Administration.**

CONCORD, N. H. (Special).—The Republican State Convention held here elected as delegates-at-large to the Republican National Convention United States Senator Jacob Gallinger, Frank Jones, William C. Clarke, and Thomas N. Hastings. There was considerable opposition to the election of Mr. Jones as a delegate, on the ground that he had not been previously identified with the Republican party.

When the ballot was taken Mr. Jones received 395 votes; the other delegates were elected by a vote of 470. Alternates were elected as follows: Charles W. Holtt, of Nashua; Alfred F. Howard, of Portsmouth; A. Crosby Kenett, of Conway, and F. A. Faulkner, of Keene.

The platform adopted warmly praised President McKinley; indorsed him for renomination; approved the annexation of all our new possessions and said this Government could safely be left to Congress and the President.

### WISCONSIN REPUBLICANS.

**Philadelphia Delegates Selected and McKinley's Administration Indorsed.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (Special).—The Republican State Convention chose the following delegates-at-large to the National Convention: Isaac Stephenson, Marinette; Joseph B. Treat, Monroe; James H. Stout, of Menominee, and H. August Luedtke, of Milwaukee.

Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the St. Louis platform, indorsing the recent financial legislation by Congress, and vigorously recommending the whole course of the McKinley Administration.

## DEFEAT FOR INSURGENTS.

**General Bell's Troops Encounter 300 Filipinos and Kill Eighty.**

MANILA (By Cable).—Officers who have arrived here from Nueva Caceras, Province of South Camarines, bring details of a fight in which eighty Filipinos were killed.

The American outposts reported 300 natives assembled three miles from the town, and General Bell sent three detachments of the Forty-fifth Regiment, with two Maxims, who nearly surrounded the Filipinos, the majority of whom were armed with bolos and wore carabao hide helmets, coats and shields.

The Filipinos were quickly put to flight, leaving the field strewn with armor. Their riflemen were unable to shoot straight; and the bolomen never got near enough to the Americans to do any execution. Therefore none of the Americans was wounded.

General Bell's two regiments are hard worked in clearing the country. They meet with many small squads of bolomen, and have killed a total of 125.

**Carter to Serve His Sentence.**

Oberlin M. Carter, formerly Captain in the United States Corps of Engineers, was removed from Castle William at New York City and taken to Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he will serve his sentence.

**No New Cases of Plague in Honolulu.**

Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service at Washington, received a report from Surgeon Carmichael at Honolulu, Hawaii, that no new cases of bubonic plague had been reported there between March 31 and April 17. The prospects, he added, were very good.

**Lincoln's Birthday a National Holiday.**

A joint resolution introduced by Senator Lodge in the United States Senate sets apart February 12 in each year as a national holiday on which to celebrate the birth of Abraham Lincoln.

**Minor Mention.**

A Russian Chamber of Commerce has been instituted in Paris.

The first beet sugar factory of Chile has been established at Santiago.

From December 1 to April 1 there were 2400 cases of smallpox in Illinois.

Philadelphia now has an automobile club. Its membership limit is fifty.

The prices of food supplies in the city of Manila, P. I., continue to be exorbitant.

The Jessup expedition to explore Northwestern Siberia has sailed from San Francisco.

A farmer in Illinois has been tanning the hides of prairie dogs and selling them in the East.

The sale of Polish newspapers has been forbidden at all Prussian railway stations.

In a recent trial an English automobile covered 221 miles on the road without a single stop.

The late Samuel Howard, of Milwaukee, Wis., left his fortune of $200,000 for the maintenance of orphans.

One-fifth of the population of the island of Cuba is at present concentrated within or near the city of Havana.

The Sultan of Turkey exiled to Asia Minor Ebuzzia Tewfik, a distinguished writer, for writing a letter displeasing to him.

John Parnell, M. P., brother of the great Irish leader, has been enriched by discovering a valuable greenstone quarry on the Avondale estate.

# THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

**Washington Items.**

Representative Cooney, of Missouri, introduced a joint resolution to terminate the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The negotiations with Turkey for settlement of American claims are said to be proceeding to the entire satisfaction of this Government.

Iona Islands, in the Hudson River, became the property of the Government, and will be used for a naval magazine.

The plans for the three new battleships have been approved. They will be largest vessels in the United States Navy, and will surpass anything of their size afloat.

An appropriation of $150,000 will probably be made by Congress to buy 1800 acres of land about Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

The cruiser Boston, one of the vessels of Admiral Dewey's victorious squadron, is to be overhauled and repaired at a cost of $175,000.

Representative Kiutz, of North Carolina, introduced a bill repealing the bankruptcy law and repealing the war revenue stamp taxes.

The Navy Department has secured a 5000-ton steamer to carry food supplies collected by charitable organizations in New York City to the plague and famine sufferers in India.

The Senate passed a bill to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter at Philadelphia at a cost of $50,000.

The State Department has been officially informed that the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have withdrawn their troops from the common boundary line and that the expected hostilities have been avoided.

Adelbert S. Hay, United States Consul at Pretoria, has informed the State Department that members of the ambulance corps sent from Chicago by American sympathizers with the Boers have taken up arms against the British.

**Our Adopted Islands.**

After a trial lasting three days before Judge Hull, of the Provost Court, at Manila, P. L., Louis Spitzel, owner of the steamer Abbey, was acquitted of the charge of smuggling jewelry into Manila.

The United States transport McPherson carried to Porto Rico between $400,000 to $500,000 in subsidiary coin. This is the first instalment of the $2,000,000 voted by Congress for distribution among the inhabitants of the Islands.

There have been thirteen deaths from the bubonic plague in Manila. The native market in the centre of the city district has been quarantined and a guard of troops placed around it.

An order establishing correctional courts in all the large cities of Cuba has been issued.

President Dole, of Hawaii, has appointed a court of commissioners to take evidence of losses caused by the burning of Chinatown, in Honolulu, and to make awards and judgments of such losses.

Arrangements have been completed to retire the Porto Rican money and replace it with American currency.

**Domestic.**

The warehouses of Wilson & McCulloch's fruit jar factory at Fairmount, Ind., were burned with a loss of $150,000. Three hundred carloads of finished fruit jars were consumed.

Southern Nebraska was in the path of a destructive cyclone and all the people in the region were driven into storm cellars.

The City Council of Topeka, Kan., passed an ordinance against the presentation of immoral plays. It is aimed at a "Sapho" company which threatens to visit Topeka.

Under the direction of physicians, George Ritterband, in New York City, who lost his identity, is slowly recovering the use of his memory.

The railroads in the South whose traffic has been interrupted by floods are preparing to resume business.

Albert J. Deady and his wife, sixteen years old, of Dayton, Ohio, jumped from a bridge into the canal and were drowned, clasped in each other's arms. They left a baby.

George Alpin, of Huron, S. D., former State Senator and State Attorney, while in Chicago with his bride, created a sensation by suddenly becoming a raving maniac and trying to kill her. He is suffering from overwork.

Edwin E. Southwick, a carriagemaker and wheelwright in Woonsocket, R. I., was shot by an unknown man near his residence and his assailant made good his escape.

P. A. Cammey, an old Confederate soldier, of Macon, Ga., who planned to kill Admiral Dewey, was sent to the State Insane Asylum.

Nelson Smith and his grandlaughter successfully defended themselves from a brutal attack by two burglars in Livingston, N. J.

Two thousand Americans, according to Steyan Krstoff Vatralsky, at Kenosha, Wis., have embraced Mohammedanism since the Congress of Religions at the World's Fair and Turkish missionaries to undertake the task of seeking converts in the United States.

The postoffice at Smyrna, Del., was robbed, the safe door being shattered by explosives. Postmaster Hegear says the loss is about $700 in stamps and money.

The will of the late Philetus Sawyer, formerly United States Senator, was filed at Oshkosh, Wis. The estate amounts to $3,000,000, and all of it, except $10,000 to charity, goes to near relatives.

Henry Demas, one of the brightest and shrewdest negro politicians in the South, died in his home in New Orleans, La. He has been a conspicuous figure in the politics of Louisiana for the last thirty years.

Chicago is to have a municipal telephone system. Its immediate use is to be confined to the Police and Fire Departments.

The bronze statue group of Washington and Lafayette, presented to New York City by Charles Broadway Rouss, was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies.

James S. Tough, of Kansas City, went to Colorado Springs, to secure a train of Colorado's hardy mountain broncos for the British troops in South Africa. The average price paid the agent is $75 at New Orleans.

**Foreign.**

The Lisbon press continued to criticise the Government's action in permitting British troops to cross Portuguese territory.

Several more meetings of the Afrikander Bond held in Cape Colony adopted resolutions in favor of holding an immediate congress of the Bond.

It is probable the United States will be asked to arbitrate the differences between Chile and Peru.

James Little, sixty years old, is in jail at Fredericton, N. B., charged with murdering Edward Lawrence, Mrs. Lawrence and three children.

The British authorities have already listed 12,000 alleged rebels in Cape Colony and Natal.

The situation of the British in Coomassie, on the African Gold Coast, is said to be improved.

Emperor Francis Joseph will ask Germany's assent to Austria's occupation of the Turkish depeadency of Macedonia.

An agreement has been concluded between the Russian and Korean Governments, Korea pledging herself not to alienate Kojio Island, at the mouth of Masampho Harbor.

An attempt was made to destroy Lock No. 24 of the Welland Canal at Thorold, Ont. Three men are under arrest and held in the jail in Niagara Falls, Ont.

A new fort will be built on the Isle of Grain to strengthen the defences of the Thames at Medway, England.

The British steamer Runo towed the British steamer Sir Garnet Wolseley into Halifax, N. S., taking her 850 miles.

The rising in the Gold Coast Colony is growing more serious. The Governor has telegraphed that other tribes besides the Ashantis are in rebellion, and he asks for help.

A German vessel with cases of bubonic plague on board arrived at Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

To French shareholders' inquiry as to the likelihood of Transvaal gold mines being destroyed Dr. Leyds has sent an answer which seems to portend such a course at the last extremity.

Queen Wilhelmina received the Boer peace delegation at the Palace at The Hague, Holland.

On account of dissensions among the members a new Spanish Ministry has been formed. It includes, however, some of the members of the old Ministry.

The British Board of Agrieulture has ordered all cattle from South America slaughtered within thirty-six hours and cattle from the United States within five days, foot-and-mouth disease having been discovered among South American cattle.

The Swedish Parliament has voted $804,000 for ammunition and rifles, $3,216,000 for new field artillery, $85,760 for volunteer rifle associations, and has agreed to increase the new naval construction for 1901 to $462,100.

# ONE VOTE BEATS QUAY.

## The Senate, 33 to 32, Denies His Right to a Seat.

## A CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

**The Appointment by the Governor of Pennsylvania Declared Invalid—Senator Vest Voted With the Opposition—Senate Decided Governor Cannot Appoint When Legislature Failed to Elect**

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Matthew Stanley Quay, appointed to be Senator of the United States from the State of Pennsylvania by Governor Stone, after the Legislature of the State had refused to elect a successor to Mr. Quay, was refused his seat in the Senate by a vote of 33 to 32.

MATTHEW S. QUAY.

Two votes were taken, the first on the motion of Mr. Chandler to strike out the word "not" in the original resolution providing that Mr. Quay was not entitled to a seat in the Senate. This motion was defeated by a vote of 32 to 33. Then came the vote on the original resolution.

The detailed vote was as follows:

Yeas—Allison, Baker, Carter, Chandler, Clark (Rep., Wyo.) Cullom, Daniel, Davis, Deboe, Foraker, Pryo, Hansbrough, Jones (Dem., Nev.) McComas, McLaurin, Mason, Morgan, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Platt (Rep., New York), Scott, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Sullivan, Taliaferro, Warren, Wetmore and Wolcott—32.

Nays—Allen, Bacon, Bard, Bate, Berry, Barrows, Butler, Clay, Cockrell, Culberson, Hale, Harris, Heitfeld, Jones (Dem., Ark.), Lindsay, McBride, McCumber, McEnery, McMillan, Martin, Money, Platt (Rep., Conn.) Proctor, Quarles, Ross, Simon, Teller, Tillman, Turley, Turner, Vest and Wellington—33.

After the vote was announced Mr. Chandler asked that the list be again read in order to have the vote verified, and that very unusual course was taken. The vote was then taken on the original resolution declaring Mr. Quay not entitled to the seat, and the resolution was agreed to. Yeas, 33; nays, 32, the same vote as the first, only reversed.

Mr. Depew, who was on the side of Mr. Quay, was paired with Mr. Hanna, of Ohio, who was against him. The other New York Senator, Mr. Platt, voted on the Quay side. The two Massachusetts Senators, Lodge and Hoar, were paired on the Quay side against Mr. Thurston (Rep., Neb.) and Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.).

And so the State of Pennsylvania will have but one Senator, Mr. Penrose, until the Legislature shall have met and elected some one to fill the vacancy.

Former Senator Quay said that he was much disappointed at the vote of the Senate in his case. Senator Penrose said that he was greatly disappointed by Senator Hanna's not being paired by the result in the Senate, but it was one of the fortunes of war.

Senator Vest, the intimate personal friend of Mr. Quay, might have made Quay a Senator by voting for the resolution declaring him to be entitled to his seat. He voted against it, and again, when the resolution was put declaring Quay "not" entitled to his seat, he voted no, and so contributed to make the majority of one by which Quay was rejected.

The day in the Senate was devoted entirely to debate upon the Quay question, many of the greatest lawyers and orators in the body delivering speeches. As the day's session wore on and the hour for the final vote approached the galleries gradually were filled until they were thronged with multitudes, while other multitudes were unable to gain admission.

It is the universal opinion of Senators on both sides of the chamber that Mr. Quay was at least a dozen votes stronger than any other man would have been with the same cases. The Senate went on record against the right of a Governor to appoint a Senator after the Legislature had failed to do so in the case of Corbett, of Oregon.

The rejection of Mr. Quay's title makes it practically certain that the three vacancies now existing—from Pennsylvania, Delaware and Utah—will not be filled for some time to come, if, indeed, at all, during the life of this Congress.

### THE SENATE'S PROGRAMME.

**The Field is Now Clear For Important Legislative Business.**

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—The vote on the resolution declaring M. S. Quay's credentials irregular and defective gives a clear field at last for some of the legislative business which the long and tedious consideration of the Quay case seriously delayed.

The Spooner Philippine Government bill still holds the right of way on the Republican programme, although it has been displaced temporarily by the Alaska bill.

Republican managers are now apprehensive that unless a prolongation of the session is determined on it will be necessary to let the Ship Subsidy and Nicaragua Canal bills go by the board.

**The Peach Crop is Safe.**

I have just returned from a trip through Delaware and the peach-growing sections of Maryland," said a produce dealer of Washington, "and never within my memory have I seen such unusually favorable prospects for a tremendous yield of America's favorite fruit—the peach. Both old and young trees are in a healthy state with buds and general appearace indicating a bough-breaking yield."

**Captain Leon Says Boers Are Undaunted**

Captain Leon, the agent of the Creusot gun works, who was wounded while fighting with the Boers, arrived at Marseilles, France. He reports that the Boers are full of fight and are sanguine of their ultimate success.

**Boston Policeman Dies Rich.**

Patrolman Isaiah S. Robinson, for twenty-seven years a member of the police force of Boston, died of heart failure, aged fifty-four years. He is said to have left an estate worth $50,000.

**The National Game.**

Duffy, of Boston, is practicing left-handed batting.

Lachance has signed with Cleveland to play first base.

Chicago has released Pitcher Phyle to the Providence Club.

Brooklyn has sold Outfielder Brodie to the Chicago American League Club.

Boston and Philadelphia are the only teams that will not play Sunday ball.

In Scott, Newton and Cronin, the Cincinnatis have three of the largest men playing baseball.

Hickman, of the New Yorks, who has been coaching Yale, says Garvan, of that college, is one of the most promising student pitchers he has ever seen.

Hugh Jennings speaks in high terms of the pitching of Lawson, of the University of North Carolina.

No young pitcher ever stepped into the League whose ability was as well thought of by his team-mates as Scott, of Cincinnati.

The Virginia State League has the following circuit: Norfolk, Portsmouth, Hampton, Newport News, Richmond and Petersburg.

This will be "Cy" Young's fourteenth year on the diamond as a professional pitcher, and his arm is as good to-day as it ever was.

Meekin, who was released by New York to Boston last year and subsequently let go by the latter club, has signed to pitch for the Pittsburgs.

# THE MARKETS.

**Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 18 | **BUTTER.** | | |
| Creamery—West. extras.. ₩ | — | @ | 18 |
| Firsts | 17 | @ | 17½ |
| Thirds to seconds | 15½ | @ | 16½ |
| State—Thirds to firsts | 15½ | @ | 17½ |
| State Dairy tubs, extras | — | @ | 17 |
| Imitation Creamery | 14 | @ | 16 |
| Factory, fresh firsts | — | @ | 14½ |
| Low grades | 13 | @ | 14 |
| | **CHEESE.** | | |
| State—Full cream, fancy | 11 | @ | 11½ |
| Small | 10½ | @ | 11 |
| Part skims, good to prime | 5 | @ | 6 |
| Full skims | 1½ | @ | 2 |
| | **EGGS.** | | |
| Nearby—Fancy | — | @ | 14 |
| State and Penn | 12½ | @ | 13 |
| Western—Choice | 12 | @ | 13 |
| Southern | 11 | @ | 12 |
| Duck eggs, ₩ doz | 13 | @ | 18 |
| Goose eggs, ₩ doz | 25 | @ | 30 |
| | **BEANS AND PEAS.** | | |
| Beans—Marrow, choice, 1899 | — | @ | 2 15 |
| Medium, 1899 | — | @ | 2 15 |
| Pea, choice, 1899 | — | @ | 2 17½ |
| Red kidney, choice, 1899 | 2 05 | @ | 2 07½ |
| White kidney, choice, 1899 | 2 25 | @ | 2 30 |
| Yellow eye, 1899 | 2 20 | @ | 2 25 |
| Lima, Cal | — | @ | 3 55 |
| Green peas, bags | — | @ | 1 17½ |
| | **FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.** | | |
| Apples, Pomeroy, ₩ bbl | 3 50 | @ | 4 70 |
| Baldwin, ₩ bbl | 3 25 | @ | 4 50 |
| Ben Davis, ₩ bbl | 3 00 | @ | 4 50 |
| Strawberries, Fla., ₩ qt | 15 | @ | 25 |
| | **LIVE POULTRY.** | | |
| Fowls, ₩ lb | — | @ | 11 |
| Chickens, ₩ lb | — | @ | 11 |
| Roosters, ₩ lb | — | @ | 7 |
| Turkeys, ₩ lb | — | @ | 11 |
| Ducks, ₩ pair | 50 | @ | 75 |
| Geese, ₩ pair | 75 | @ | 1 25 |
| Pigeons, ₩ pair | 25 | @ | 30 |
| | **DRESSED POULTRY.** | | |
| Turkeys, ₩ lb | 7 | @ | 11 |
| Broilers, Phila., ₩ lb | 27 | @ | 30 |
| Chickens, State & Penn ₩ lb | — | @ | — |
| Fowls, State & Penn., ₩ lb | — | @ | 10 |
| Ducks, L. I. spring, ₩ lb | 28 | @ | 30 |
| Geese, ₩ lb | 5 | @ | 7 |
| Squabs, ₩ doz | 1 25 | @ | 2 50 |
| | **HOPS.** | | |
| State—1899, choice, ₩ lb | — | @ | 13 |
| 1899, fair | — | @ | 9 |
| Pacific Coast, 1899, choice | 13 | @ | 13¼ |
| Common to fair | 7 | @ | 9 |
| Old odds | 2 | @ | 5 |
| | **HAY AND STRAW.** | | |
| Hay—Prime, ₩ 100 lb | — | @ | 90 |
| Clover mixed | 77½ | @ | 82½ |
| Clover | 72½ | @ | 77½ |
| Straw—Long rye | 67½ | @ | 75 |
| | **VEGETABLES.** | | |
| Potatoes, State, ₩ bag | 1 25 | @ | 1 62 |
| Western, ₩ bag | 1 25 | @ | 1 62 |
| L. I., ₩ bbl | — | @ | — |
| Sweet, Jersey, ₩ bbl | 2 75 | @ | 4 00 |
| Cabbages, Fla., ₩ bbl | 1 50 | @ | 3 50 |
| Onions, Eastern red, ₩ bbl | 1 50 | @ | 2 25 |
| Orange Co. red, ₩ bag | 1 50 | @ | 2 00 |
| Turnips, ₩ bbl | 1 00 | @ | 1 50 |
| Tomatoes, Fla., ₩ carrier | 1 50 | @ | 3 50 |
| String beans, ₩ crate | 2 00 | @ | 3 25 |
| Peppers, ₩ carrier | 2 00 | @ | 4 00 |
| Beets, ₩ crate | 75 | @ | 1 00 |
| Egg plant, ₩ crate | 2 50 | @ | 4 25 |
| Celery, Fla., ₩ case | 1 00 | @ | 3 00 |
| Parsley, ₩ case | 1 50 | @ | 1 75 |
| Carrots, ₩ bbl | — | @ | 1 00 |
| Lettuce, ₩ basket | 75 | @ | 1 50 |
| Spinach, ₩ bbl | 50 | @ | 1 50 |
| Kale, ₩ bbl | 60 | @ | 85 |
| Squash, Fla., ₩ crate | 1 00 | @ | 1 25 |
| Radishes, ₩ basket | 50 | @ | 1 25 |
| | **GRAIN, ETC.** | | |
| Flour—Winter Patents | 3 70 | @ | 3 90 |
| Spring Patents | 3 70 | @ | 3 90 |
| Wheat—No. 1 N. Duluth | — | @ | 75¾ |
| No. 2 Red | — | @ | 78½ |
| Corn—No. 2 | — | @ | 46¾ |
| Oats—No. 2 White | — | @ | 29½ |
| Track mixed | 28 | @ | 29 |
| Rye—Western | 62 | @ | 62½ |
| State | — | @ | 57 |
| Lard—City | — | @ | 7.00c |
| | **LIVE STOCK.** | | |
| Beeves, city dressed | 7 | @ | 9 |
| Calves, city dressed | 7 | @ | 9½ |
| Country dressed | 4 | @ | 8 |
| Sheep, ₩ 100 lb | 4 00 | @ | 5 50 |
| Lambs, ₩ 100 lb | 5 40 | @ | 8 00 |
| Hogs—Live, ₩ 100 lb | — | @ | — |
| Country dressed | 6 | @ | 8 |
| | **TOBACCO.** | | |

The market was firm but quiet. Sales were 75 cases 1899 New England Havana, at 20@35c; 50 cases crop 1898 Zimmers, at 14c; 75 cases 1898 Wisconsin Havana, at 11@12c; 100 bales Havana, at 50@95c, in bond, and 75 bales Sumatra at 80c@$1.50, in bond.

## LARGE VEGETABLE PACK EXPECTED

**Long Island Canners Are Preparing For a Busy Season.**

NEW YORK CITY (Special).—As indicating the growth of the vegetable canning industry on Long Island with special reference to its bearing on the market for the raw products, an authority in the trade, who has just returned from an extended trip in the eastern sections of the island, said: "The exceptional opportunities offered the farmers in the heaviest producing sections for the disposal of a large share of their products to canners operate distinctly to the advantage of the markets for green and other vegetables. The surplus produce which otherwise would cause a glut in this market is sold to the packers, and the canning industry is not only encouraged by the producers, but many of them are shareholders in the canning establishments.

"This season a large number of the leading farmers have made contracts to turn over at a certain price the largest portion of their crop of asparagus, celery, cabbage, beans, peas, corn and cauliflower, and it is said that a much smaller quantity of these products will be marketed green. This will be a decided advantage to the trade here in that it will aid in affording producers in other sections a greater margin of profit on the goods shipped by them.

"A member of one of the leading canning companies told me that there appeared to be a growing demand for canned asparagus, cauliflower and peas, and that these vegetables would find on the average a much more profitable outlet this season than last. There will be an immense crop of potatoes produced this year, and vegetables generally are forward."

**Cotton Crop and the Floods.**

Reports from all over Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and portions of Georgia and Texas show that the cotton acreage will be materially reduced as a result of the recent rains. Planters report that only cotton planted hereafter can be relied on for a crop.

**A Basket and Crate Trust.**

The basket and crate manufacturers have agreed upon $2.75 per thousand as the price to be charged for baskets, a slight advance over last year.

**An Estimate of the Wheat Crop.**

A New York crop expert's annual spring crop report estimates the wheat crop of Ohio and Indiana at less than half a crop, and not enough for food and seed, while Kansas indicates as large a crop as the other five winter States combined; Illinois promises a good crop; Missouri a full one, and Michigan about half a crop.

**Tomato Packers Have a Surplus.**

It is rumored that quite a number of New Jersey tomato packers, finding no demand for futures and having a considerable carry-over from 1899, will do no packing this coming season.

**Reports of Business Conditions.**

Recent storms did $500,000 damage to fruit in Colorado.

Seeding spring wheat in Iowa about half done; ground in fine condition.

The District of Columbia is to forbid the use of large firecrackers on the Fourth of July.

Country buying is better at Kansas City and live-stock receipts and demand are very heavy.

Fruit growers estimate the crop of peaches on the peninsula at about 2,000,000 baskets.

Warm spring weather has helped Canadian trade distribution, particularly in Quebec and Ontario.

Heavy rains in the Gulf States and in the lower Mississippi Valley have checked cotton planting and trade distribution.

The strength of pork products and the small movement has stimulated corn, and there is less weakness in this than in the other cereals.

Relatively the best trade reports come from the Pacific Coast, where general business has improved and Alaskan and Asiatic business is increasing.

A heavy increase in the spindle capacity of the country, particularly at the South, is a feature bearing upon the future outlook in the cotton industry.

The City of Mexico is ordering about all the machinery and equipment material for an extensive system of electric street railroads in the United States.

**The Proprieties of China.**

There is everything in the point of view. In China, it is considered very unwomanly for a woman not to wear trousers, and highly indecorous for a man not to have skirts to his coat. It is no wonder that the Chinese look askance at the ordinary American or European who comes among them.

To the Chinese, says the author of "Intimate China," it seems very unfitting for a lady to go out unattended by a woman; and for a woman to stand firmly on her feet and walk on them like a man is shocking. Thus there are great difficulties for the traveler to get over.

The garment that seems most essential to the Chinese woman is a pair of trousers, and she thinks it highly improper for a woman to indicate by a belt that she possesses a waist.

"Do you really eat with your waist girt in like that?" she asks of a foreign woman.

A man's dress, as we know it, is a still greater scandal in China; and to the Chinese the only explanation of it is that the poor fellow has not cloth enough to cover himself properly.

Nevertheless, nearly every foreigner, after spending much time among Orientals, admits that the dress he has grown accustomed to at home is lacking in grace and elegance.

**The Longest Day.**

June 21 is the longest day with us as with all that portion of the globe above the equator, where the rising and setting of the sun are kept within the limits of twenty-four hours.

In Montreal June 21 brings a day sixteen hours long.

At London and Bremen the longest day has sixteen and one-half hours.

At Hamburg and Dantzig, seventeen hours.

At Stockholm, eighteen and one-half hours.

At St. Petersburg and Tobolsk, nineteen hours.

At Tornea, Finland, twenty-two hours.

At Wardbury, Norway, the longest day lasts from May 21 to July 22, without interruption.

At Spitzbergen it lasts three and one-half months.

**Land Torpedoes.**

At Ladysmith and Mafeking the beleaguered garrisons had recourse against assaults to the use of land torpedoes—or fougasses, as they are technically termed—but with what success has not been learned. It is interesting to note that the British have taken up with this device, for it was generally understood that in English military circles little favor was bestowed on the idea, though General Gordon used these land torpedoes with good results at Khartoum. The value of the fougasses appears to lie in the moral effect it produces.—Harper's Weekly.

**What Shall We Have For Dessert?**

This question arises in the family daily. Let us answer it to-day. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in 2 min. No boiling! no baking! Simply add a little hot water & set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At grocers, 10c.

The word "cossack" is Turkish and means "free man" or "free lance."

**Jell-O, the New Dessert**

Pleases all the family. Four flavors:—Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers. 10 cts.

A small body of infantry covers three miles an hour.

**The Best Prescription for Chills and Fever** is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply iron and quinine in a tasteless form. No cure—no pay. Price 50c.

Age tells on a girl and so does her little brother.

**A Profitable Calling.**

The young man who is looking for a calling in life may have noticed that selling gas companies is fairly profitable business if one can get steady work at it.—Chicago Record.

**The Fly a Fast Walker.**

In proportion to its size, a fly walks thirteen times as fast as a man can run.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, 75c. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

The elevator man is continually running people down.

**To Cure a Cold in One Day.**
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE TABLETS. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

The church choir singer makes his money by chants.